OUR RIVERS

Get All that was Predicted by the Intelligencer.

THE BILL IS NOW COMPLETED

And Provides Improvements Under the Continuous Plan.

FREE MONONGAHELA RIVER And Contract Authorised to Build Six

Dams Between Fairment and Morgantown-Ohio River Treated Handsomely. Enough to Segin the Work-A Survey From Marietta to Pittsburgh and Contractsf or Improvement of Navigation Our Congressmen Vigilant.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer WASHINGTON, D. C. April 2.—The rivers and harbors bill is completed. It contains all of the items of interest to West Virginians that the Inteligencer of the 24th instant predicted it would and several in addition, appropriates nearly \$10,000,000, and will be submitted and urged to final passage with all the influence the comimttee can exert, un-

der supension of the rules, if necessary. Congresmen Dovener, Dayton and Miller, whose districts border on the proposed improvements to the Ohio and Monongabela, are on the alert and will be quick to defend their appropriations, while Mr. Huling is primed for any objection there may be to the items for

jection there may be to the items for his district.

Mr. Dovener, of the Wheeling district, who, as a member of the committee, has been so energetic in behalf of the Ohio and Monongahela, said this afternoon that he could not see where the measure can be successfully attacked. It is the result of the most careful, deliberate judgment and the direct appropriations aggregate less by about one million than the bill presented at the last Congress. "But whatever the result," continued Capt. Dovener, "the committee has done its duty according to its best information and the matter is now out of its control."

What We Get.

What We Get.

The total of the direct appropriations is \$9,767,397, while the work authorized on continuous contracts will call for future appropriations of about \$50,000,-The items for the Ohio river improve-

The items for the Ohlo river improvement are for the construction of dams numbered from two to five between Davis Island and dam No. 6, for which an Item of \$10,000 is appropriated, and the secretary of war is authorized to contract for the entire work at a cost not exceeding \$1,990,000.

For continuing improvement, \$250,000, ohe-tenth of the amount to be expended in a survey of the river from Marietta to Pittsburgh. A report is required of the number and location of movable dams, necessary to improve the river between the points named, so as to provide six feet of water at low water and probable cost. Amous other items are \$35,000 for snagging purposes and \$22,200 for the construction of three ice piers, one additional at Middleport, one at or near the mouth of the Big Hocking. Provision is made for improvements to harbors at Evansville, Galconda, Brooklyn and the continuation of the improvements at Mound City. Twenty-dive thousand dollars are appropriated for continuing dam No. 5 at or below the mouth of Beaver river, the contract being made continuous.

A paragraph contains a provision for condemnation proceedings in the matter of the Monongahela Navigation

ter of the Monongahela Navigation Company's property in Pennsylvania, under the general railroad law of that state, and the sum of \$5,000 is appropriated to meet the expense. Upon acquisition of the franchise the navigation of the river is to be made free. For continuing improvements on the upper Monongahela the sum of \$20,000 is appropriated, and at such time as the United States shall become the owner of the lower river dams, the secretary of war is authorized to place the construction of the six dams here talore recommended by the United States engineers between Morgantown and Fairmont under contract, at a cost

States engineers between Morgantown and Fairmont under contract, at a cost not exceeding one million dollars.

Other West Virginia streams are remembered as follows: For continuing improvements to Elk river, to be expended above Frametown, \$2,000; Gauley river, for continuing improvement, \$3,000; Guyandotte river, maintenance, \$1,000; Cheat river, continuing improvement, \$3,000; Little Kanawhariver, for maintenance, \$1,500.

Will He Veto It1 Will He Veto It?

It has been predicted that the President will veto the bill, while some believe he will simply withhold his signature. He has done that last before. As a matter of fact President Harrison was the only occupant of the office in years who ever signed a rivers and harbors bill. They have usually become laws without presidential sanction.

tion.

An incident of the inside history will be noted in the absence of the items proposed by General Walker, of Virginia, to exempt New river from the provisions of the statute forbidding the deposit of refuse in streams of a certain class. The proposition was before the house in another form, when Mr. Huling knocked it out on a boint of order. Capiain Dovener kept it out of the rivers and harbors bill.

Mr. Elkins' Speech.

Mr. Elkins' Speech.

Senator Elkins' speech in support of the subsidy proposed to be given the Oceanic Mall Steamship Company Oceanic Mail Steamship Company mentioned in yestqrday's dispatches, was really a plea for discrimination weherever it can be made in favor of American commerce and merchant vessels. He showed that in 1895 we paid for carrying foreign mails \$1,172,561, of which a little more than one-half went to American vessels. This government grants a subsidy to each of the only two American lines on the Pacific or the only two American lines on the Pacific was the characteristics. ment grants a subsidy to each of the only two American lines on the Pacific a sum equal to about one-fifth of what England pays British competitors over the same route. He asked how American vessels can be maintained at so great a disadvantage. England pays 38 to our 31 to maintain shipping. It would take fifty years if we should match our treasury against England's to catch up with her in shipping or as a maritime power.

tinuing work aiready under way, contracts to be made by the secretary of war for work which will cost \$51,000,000, for which appropriations will be made in the future. This is not a material change from the river and harbor appropriations of the last Congress. The Fifty-second Congress authorised about \$21,000,000 expenditure and contracts for thirty-one and three-fourths millions. The Fifty-third Congress bill carried \$25,135,295 appropriation and contracts for about \$13,000,000. Members of the committee of both parties units in the variot that the contract system is the most economical and satisfactory, it saving, according to the secretary of war, from 25 to 35 per cent of the cost of works and in some cases more. On Monday next the bill will probably be called up in the house.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

Talks About the Presidential Situation Thinks Norton is the Logical Compro-

SAN FANCISCO, April 8.-In discussing the chances of candidates for the Republican presidential nominacussing the chances of candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, Chauncey M. Depew, who arrived in this city last night in company with Conelius Vanderbit, said: "There are only four men whose chances at St. Louis are worth speaking about. McKlinley stands easily in the lead, with Reed, Allison and Morton ranging in the order named. Morton stands perhaps an even chance with Allison, as he starts in with 72 of the state delegation. We of New York, mindful of the past, think Morton stands a very good show. Presidents, as a rule, are not made out of early favorites. These are all good men and the country can be safely trusted to any of them. "McKlinley will go to the convention with a clear lead. The only way he can be defeated is by the field combining against him. The field combining against him. The field combining and this becomes the strong force. The question then arises as to the name of the man upon whom it can be brought to unite. New York is a pivotal state. Morton has created no strong animosities. For these reasons we believe he will be considered the most available man.

"No, I do not think Harrison will figure. I do not think Harrison will figure. I do not think he wants it. He has said so so positively that there can be no doubt.

"Instructed for Quay.

"Instructed for Quay.

Instructed for Quay

Instructed for Quay.

EASTON, Pa., April 3.—The Eighth congressional district Republican conferees met here to-day and elected Gen. Frank Reeder, of Northampton county, and J. M. Driesbach, of Carbon county, and J. M. Driesbach, of Carbon county, delegates to the national convention. They were instructed to vote for Senator Quay for president. John Fritz, of Bethiehem, was chosen presidential elector for the district.

Endersed Merton.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 3.—At the Republican convention for the Thir-leth congressional district held in Ba-tavia to-day, Archie D. Sanders, of Genesee county, and Irving M. Thomp-Genesee county, and Irving M. Thomp-son, of Orleans, were unanimously elected delegates to the St. Louis con-vention. Resolutions were adopted in-structing the delegates to support Gov-ernor Morton for President.

NO TRUTH IN IT.

President Cleveland Has Not Written a Letter Declining a Third Term. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Sec-retary Lamont, when asked to-day con-WASHINGTON, D. C., April a.—eecretary Lamont, when asked to day concerning a published statement that he had in his possession a letter from President Cleveland decilining to be again a candidate for the presidency and urging the Democratic party to stand for sound money and its previous position on the tariff question, said that the statement was absolutely unitrue. The secretary added:
"I never have heard of such a letter." From another and unquestionably excellent source of information it is learned that the published statement is absolutely without foundation and that no such letter has been written by the President.

The fact that President Cleveland has fully decided not to be a candidate for renomination and that Secretary Carlisle would go before the convention as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination on a sound money platform was announced exclusively by the Associated Press a few weeks ago, but the matter has not yet gone beyond the lines then indicated.

THREATENED STRIKE

Of Miners for Equalization in the Clearfield District.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 3.-Word has reached the coal miners officials here that a strike is threatened in the central district, which includes DuBois, Clearfield, Punssutawney, Reynoldsville, etc. The trouble arises from the fact that seventy cents is being paid in this district, against forty in that. Two years ago it was agreed by all concerned that the difference in the price for mining in the two veins should be twenty cents, in favor of the Pittsburgh district.

The miners, who have been well organized in the central district tately, are now urging the carrying out of the operators. If nothing is done to correct the trouble, a strike will probably follow. As five of the largest coal companies in this district compete with those in the central, the men here are directly interested. has reached the coal miners officials

A PREACHER'S BOOM For Moderator of the Presbyterian Gen

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—An enthusiastic boom has been inaugurated throughout western Pennsylvania to secure the selection of Rev. Dr. David R. Breed, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, which convenes at Saratoga next month. Dr. Booth, of New York, was moderator of the last Saratoga next month. Dr. Booth, of New York, was moderator of the last Seneral assembly and it is thought by D. Bred's friends that the central or the western states should be recognized this year. As Dr. Breed is a western man, having come to this city from Chicago about a year ago, it is believed the whole conservative element of the west can be railled around him. On Tuesday next the Pittsburgh Presbyery will meet and elect four Breed delegates, one of whom will be Dr. R. S. Holmes, of the Shadyside church, who will make the speech in general assembly nominating Dr. Breed. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 3.-An en

Thinks A. P. A. Has a Cinch. DETROIT, Mich., April 2.-W. Fraynor, supreme president of American Association has issued a maritime power.

Mr. Elkins announced that he would a little later take up and more elaborately discuss the matter of discriminating duties, and he will at that time advocate the adoption of his measure for levying a ten per cent duty on incoming commerce not carried in American vessels.

Mr. The Most Economical Method.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The total amount appropriated by the rivers and harbors bill is in round numbers \$10,-\$900,000, and provision is made for conTHE STEEL COMBINE.

It Completes Its Work of Formal Organi-nation—Tin Plate Reu Rake Appeal for Fair Treatment—Wheeling Represented on the Executive Committee. NEW YORK, April 2.—There was a

continuation to-day of the conference of steel manufacturers of the United of steel manufacturers of the United States at the Hotel Waldorf. As was the case yesterday, all outsiders were rigidly excluded and the greatest se-crecy was observed as to what was be-ing done. It is said, however, that no action has been taken in regard to the

ing done. It is said, however, that no action has been taken in regard to the protest against pooling made by the Shoenberger Steel Company, of Pitts-burgh, and discussed at the meeting yesterday. The concensus of opinion was that an advance would probably be agreed to in the price of everything made of steel.

Before the conference began to-day the steel manufacturers were waited upon by a committee from the Tin Piate Association, made up of Warner Adams, of Niles, Ohio; W. T. Graham, of Bridgeport, Ohio; George Grier, president of the New Castle Tin Piate Company, and John Jarrett, secretary of the Tin Piate Manufacturing Association. The tin plate manufacturers desire that a discrimination should be made in their favor, as they contended that should the advance in steel bars be applied to them the American tin plate industry would be servinsly affected, Secretary Jarrett, who acted as spokesman for the tin plate manufacturers, asserted that foreign tin plate would regain all it had lost if the price of steel was advanced, with reference to the home industry.

The tin plate makers were informed

the home industry.

The tin plate makers were informed that their contention would receive due consideration.

Neither Shoenberger & Company, of Pittsburgh, nor the Illinois Steel Company, of Chicago, is represented at the conference.

The Work Finished. The Bessemer steel manufacturers

completed their organization to-day at the Hotel Waldorf. The executive comthe Hotel Waldorr. The Executive is:
John G. A. Leishmann, of the Carnegie Company, chairman; Henry Wick, of the Ohlo Steel Company, R. H. Hubbard, of the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company, and Powell Stackhouse, of the Cambria Iron Company.

It was decided that a commissionar to manage the organization is not necessary.

to manage the organization is not necessary.

The regulation of the output of billets is to be left to the executive committee. They will be the judges of the demand and will fix the figure for each will be allotted to each company in the organization. The apportionment will be made on the basis of last year's output. If any company produces more than its allotted portion, the profits of the surplus will go to the organization and by it will be turned over to that company or those companies which have not produced their allotted portion.

Bar Iron Association.
CINCINNATI, O., April 2.—The Central Bar Iron Association held a session here to-day behind closed doors and banquetted to-night at the Phoenix club, guests of Mitchell, Tranter & Co., and Joseph Joseph & Bros. They will divulge nothing of their procedings except that the main purpose of the meeting was to secure a consolidation of this association with the southern and eastern Bar Iron Associations to secure more nearly remunerative and unform prices.

Another Hatfield McCoy Romance Come

Up From Huntington. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 3.— Robert K. McCoy, a relative of the Mc-Coys who some years ago were prominent throughout the country the celebrated McCoy-Hatfield feud, moved to this county about two months moved to this county shoult two months ago from up the Big Sandy valley. He was here Wednesday night and left at a late hour on horse back for his home. Yesterday his horse was found about fifteen miles south of this city, grazing alongside the road, and the saddle blanket and the sides of the horse were wet with blood.

blanket and the suces of the suces wet with blood.

Squire Swayne and others living in the vicinity of where the horse was found, ciaim they heard shots after midnight, and the supposition is that McSoy was assassinated and his body thrown into the creek, as tracks of blood were found leading to the creek to-day. Blood hounds will be secured to follow up the trail of the supposed assassins.

assassins.

The Hatfield-McCoy feud has been quiescent tor nearly two years and the murder of McCoy cannot as yet be connected with the old time hostilities in Logan county, which extended over a dozen years and cost more than a score

AN EDITOR'S DEATH.

Thomas Wharton, of the Philadelphia Sanday Times, Falls From a Window. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3.— Thomas Wharton, Sunday editor of the Philadelphia Times, fell from a fourth-story window of the house in which he story window of the mores in what he lived early this mornig and was instantly killed. It is generally believed that he committed suicide. Of late the other occupants of the house had noticed that Mr. Wharton seemed to be melancroly. He was eccentric and made but few friends in the house, but during the past few days he seemed particularly despondent.

auring the past few days he seemed particularly despondent.

Mr. Wharton was thirty-seven years old and was widely known because of his literary ability. He was a frequent contributor to magazines. He wrote several novels, the best known of which are "A Latter Day Saint" and "Hannibal of New York."

WRECK NEAR PETROLEUM. Engineer Lucas Badly Hurt and He May

Die. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 5.— The Baltimore & Ohio accommodation from here to Grafton, W. Va., was from here to Grafton, W. Va., was wrecked two miles east of Petroleum this morning. The wreck occurred on a grade where part of a hillside had caved in on the track. Albert Lucas, engineer, was badly hurt and may die. The engine was badly wrecked. It was running at high speed, but reversed too late. Trains were delayed three hours.

Another Negro Lynched.

Another Negre Lynched.

NASHYILLE, Tenn, April 3.—A telegram from Tupelo, Miss., sixty miles,
southeast of Memphis, says: "This
morning at 2 o'clock a young negro
about eighteen years old was taken
from jail by a mob and lynched in
front of the court house. The mob
went to the sheriff's home, overpowered
him with shot guns and marched him
to the jail agd forced the keys from
him. The men wore masks and their
identity is unknown. The prisoner attempted to assault a prominent white
lady at Plantersville about two weeks
ago."

Democratic Politician Dead. ALTONA, Pa., April 2.—Dr. Rowan-Clarke, one of the most prominent phy-sicians in this region, died at his home in Tyrone, this evening. He was active in Democratic politics. CUBAN CAUSE

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1896.

Up Before the House for Final Action at Last.

CHAIRMAN HITT'S GREAT SPEECH

In Its Support Vigorously Applauded Throughout.

FULL REVIEW OF THE QUESTION

Recognition-Belief Expressed that the President will Heed the Recommendation of Congress and Issue a Proclamation-Mr. Bontelle Solitary and Alone in Opposition-He Makes a Characteristic Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The galleries of the house were filled to-day in anticipation of a renewal of the debate on the Cuban question in connection with the presentation of the conference report on the Cuban resolution, but the attendance on the floor was smaller than usual. Some preliminary routine busi-

Mr. Pickler, chairman of the pensions committee, demanded the regular order. This being private bill day, he wanted Into pening private oil any, as wanted to proceed with the consideration of private pension bills reported from the committee of the whole. Mr. Hitt, chairman fo the foreign affairs committee, thought he ought to antagonize those bills if they would entail delay in the interest of the conference report on the Cubra resolutions.

The interest of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions.

"Cuba can wait." replied Mr. Pickler, "while we pass these pension bills."

Mr. Hitt finally agreed to withhold his motion if Mr. Pickler would demand the previous question on each bill as it was called up. The Democrats insisted that there ought to be debate, and Mr. Erdman (Dem., Penn.) promptly made the point of no quorum on the first bill, with the result that there were some dilatory tactics on these private bills, and the speaker was compelled to count a quorum on them.

Important Rulling.

On one occasion, when Mr. Erdman made the point of no quorum, the speaker made an important ruling that 178 constituted a quorum, thus deciding

178 constituted a quorum, thus deciding that a majority of the living members was a quorum, instead of a majority of the full membership of the house (a point raised in the Kentucky senatorial fight). This question had never been absolutely settled. In the Fifty-first Congress Speaker Reed had ruled that a majority of the full house was a quorum. Mr. Richardson called attention to the importance of the ruling and asked if the speaker intended to reverse his decision in the Fifty-first Congress.

The speaker replied that he did not, He explained that his former ruling was made hurriedly, on the side of safety. After a thorough examination he had concluded that a majority of the living members was a quorum. He cited several authorities, among others that of Reverdy Johnson.

Then, at 2:25 p. m., Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, called up the conference report on the Cuban resolutions. The report agreed to the senate resolutions, the first of which declared, in the opinion of Congress, that a siege of public was existed in Cuba and that the United States should maintain a strict neutrality between the belligarents, and the second requested the President to use his friendly offices with the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

The conferees originally agreed on the house resolutions, the most important of which favored intervention, if necessary, but the senate rejected the report of the conferees, and the new conferees decided to accept the senate resolutions.

After explaining the parliamentary 178 constituted a quorum, thus deciding that a majority of the living members

Mr. Hitt's Speech.

After explaining the parliamentary status and pointing out the difference between the senate and house resolutions, Mr. Hitt said:

Mr. Speaker, the two resolutions which your conference committee have agreed to and now report, propose, first, that we should accord to the people of Cuba belligerent rights, and, second, tender. to and now report, propose, inst. that we should accord to the people of Cuba belligerent rights, and, second, tender friendly offices to the Spanish government for the recognition of Cuban independence. These resolutions passed the senate on the 28th of February by a majority of 18 yotes. On the second of March the house adopted in place of them, by 245 majority, three resolutions, the first of which proposed the recognition of belligerent rights; the second, the use of our good offices and friendly influence in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba; and third, that we should be prepared to protect the interests of American citizens in Cuba by Intervention, if necessary. It will be seen that each of the first resolutions propose a recognition of beligerency.

that each of the first resolutions propose a recognition of beligarency.

The second resolution, as we adopted it, was in more cautious form than the senate resolution, and Spain could not unless persistently seeking a quarrel, have resented such a proposition, while the resolution of the senate proposing independence was more exposed to captions obtains.

independence was more exposed to captious objection.

A proposition by one nation to another in peaceful, ordinary times to recognize the independence of a part of its territory would be offensive; for example a proposition by Great Britain to our government to recognize the independence of New England or California. But when a war between a parent country and a dependency has been going on for a considerable time, and when separation is the best solution of the war, the mediation or the friendly counsel of another nation to solve an existing struggle by recognizing independence may be a truly friendly act.

Parallel Cases.

may be a truly friendly act.

Parallel Cases.

In cases almost precisely parallel, where Spain was at war with her dependencies on this continet, in the early pendencies on this continet, in the early part of the century, our government did in fact take the very step proposed in this second resolution. During the presidency of Madison Spain was at war with her American colonies. The colonies refused to open any negotiations unless the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, and a little later President Monroe said: "To promote that result (independence) by friendly counsels with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government." In his message of 1821 he repeats this language a second time-aimost the language a second time-aimost the language a second time-aimost the language as from the people of Cuba, from 1863 to 1873, General Grant, through our minister at Madrid, offered the good offices of the United States to bring that was to a close on the basis of Cuban independence, Spain to be paid an indemnity which the United States should guarantee.

anties.

The recognition of the beiligerency of the struggling Cuban people right now is a far more important and immediately practical question. That is the point

covered by the first resolution, both of the senate and of the house, and tran-scends everything clas. It is to the ques-tion of recognising their beligerency that our people have given their earnest that our people have given their earnest attention everywhere throughout the United States. They have sent to this house petitions and memorials beyond number, coming from legislatures, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, churches, societies and individual citizens by tens of thousands. On the other side individual members have received letters from citizens deprecating any action whatever. These letters are almost always from those who call themselves business men—brokers and financial men—who are opposed to any agistation or discussion of a foreign question and seem to care very little about either Cubans or Spaniards, but chiefly about the market.

People for it.

People for it.
The unmistakable voice of the people of the United States, as expressed in the enormous majority given in this the cnormous majority stren in this house, 22 to 17, is in favor of recognizing the beligerency of the Cubans. It is against all this that all the Spanish influences in this country are most strenuously exerted. It is to this hope of recognizion of beligerency that all Cubans and friends of Cuba turn. The reason is plain. They know it would be of importance and inestimable assistance to the Cuban cause. It would give them a flag; it would sive them a flag; it would give them a flag; it would impediately claim that this should be done. But with a recognized flag they could enter as the ships from all countries do.

They could buy munitions of war openly; they could buy supplies of every kind. Men could go openly, if not armed to join them. They could negotiate loans—negotiate them as openly as the Spanish of them. They could negotiate loans—negotiate them as openly as the Spanish government buys munitions of war at Hartford and at Philadelphia, buys supplies, loads ships—in fact, the United States is to-day the base of operations in a furious war to crush those who are struggling for ilberty, and our government has been busied for a year in obeying the intimations of the Spanish minister. Is this fairness? Is this justice? Is this observing neutrality in this struggle? Either in spirit or in fact are we not efficient oppressors of the Cubans?

Such has not been the policy of our government in earlier days. In 1815 the Spanish minister, De Onis, when the colonists in South America were struggling just as the Cubans are now, demanded that our ports should be closed to the revolutionists under the flags of Eucons Ayres, Carthagena and the Mexican congress, and other places which have, he says, "revolted against the authority of the king, my master." He denounced them as pirates and bandits and demanded that they should be so treated. President Madison disregarded his haughty demands house, 22 to 17, is in favor of recog-

nists.

Situation in Cuba

The success of the Cubans is now probable. For a year they have baffled the armies of Spain. In a recent statement by the Spanish minister, address-ed to the people of the United States, he ed to the people of the United States, he said that Spain had sent 125,000 men to Cuba. With this great army more than forty war vessels have been cooperating to shut the Cubans in and subdue them. Far from being subdued they have fought on successfully for a year, each month and each week pressing forward, bringing province after province under their power, until their authority has extended over 600 miles from the eastern to the western end of the island, and the Spanish forces are to-day largely penned in the cities. It is sometimes objected that we ought not to encourage the Cubans to separate government, as they would simply enter upon anarchy, and successive revolutions, as so often has happened with enter upon anarchy and successive revolutions, as so often has happened with other Spanish-American colonies. But, in fact, Cuba differs from all the othera except Chile, in that two-thirds of its population are of European origin. Chile and Cuba are the only two spots in Spanish-America, where the Spanish race colonized in the fashion in which the Anglo-Saxons colonized by transplanting their people and building up their own race. Chile has been for fifty years conspicuous in South America for ability and energy. Her securities were good in European markets forty years ago. The other Spanish-American countries were in fact populations largely Indian in blood, ruled by a small proportion of the European race. The million white people of Cuba once origanized into an independent government will soon settle into stable conditions and enter upon a career of prosperity.

Our Daty.

It is our duty to treat them to-day that is real. Americans who are de that is real. Americans who are descendants of those who struggled through a contest against tyranny like that to-day in Cuba should not be false to the memory of their fathers, nor to the traditions and spirit of their history. We are under no obligations to favor Spaln and oppression, as against Cuba, and freedom. Remember how Spaln invaded and selzed upon Santo Domingo when the United States was engaged in the war of the rebellion. It was disclosed in the debates in the Spanish cortes afterward that that occupation of Santo Domingo was entered upon expressly in thwart the indience of the United States and prevent our obtaining a station at Same

tered upon expressly in the stress of the United States and prevent our obtaining a station at Samana. It was in this spirit that Spain so early recognized the beliligerency of the Confederates, a month before blood was shed in battle. It was done in coperation with Louis Napoleon, who also, pursuing the same scheme of oppression, took advantage of our troubles to overthrow the republic of Mexico and set up an empire there. We have no debt of gratitude and should be infuenced by no sentiments but those of inside, and that enlightened self-interest which is the true guide in the policy of nations.

When this vote has been given, as it will be, overwhelmingly by this house, concurring with the senate in expressing the will of the people of the United States, we cannot doubt that the executive will act and obey the volee of the halton, and that we will speedly hear that the President has recognized the belligerency of the struggling Cubans. The wanning cause of Spain has been apparent from week to week for two months past. It will not be long until we shall have an end of all the bombasilo pretensions and abominations of Weyler's savage operations, and the Cubans, having vindicated their rights with their arms, will enjoy the liberty they have earned.

Mr. Hit was several times vigorhave earned.

Hitt was several times vigor applicated.

nusly applicated.

Bontelle's Solitary Opposition. Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.) asked if these resolutions would carry with them the recognition of Cuban beilig-

erency.

Mr. Hitt replied that they would not of themselves, but he had no doubt that they would lead to the recognition of the Cubans by presidential procla-To Calm Apprehens LONDON, April 2.—Mr in the colonial secretary a statement calculated to hension regarding the South Africa, to the effect pects the force of 500 men at Marketing with the fur Matabeleland to be sumen the rebellion. "I have faith that the President is "I have faith that the President is the agent of the pecule and their rep-resentative, not their ruler," said he. (Loud applause.) In reply to Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.), who asked what proportion of

"If the people of Cuba," said Ir. Patterson, "are practically united in the cause of autonomy, is my opinion they are entitled to it, and if this government would interfere to prevent Spain from acquiring territory on the continuous islands, I do not see why the United States should not interpret to prevent Spain from retaining territory by subjugation." (Loud applause) Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Maine), who has steadily opposed the passage of any Cuban resolutions, then took the Roor. He said he had never regretted his oourse, and he thought his attitude had been vindicated by subsequent events. This proceeding was a remarkable librateritor of "how not to 30 it." The resolutions had no legal effect. They amounted to nothing. Mr. Boutelle argued that public ardor on the culestions had measurably cooled and that there was no demonstrable proof of the existence of the fact of Cuban belligrency. Proceeding, he deprecated the tales of horrible atrocities committed by Spain in Cuba, which had been detailed in this country with a view to firing popular passions.

"The whole Spanish people should not be indicted because somebody is hung or garroted under the form of law, any more than the American people should not be indicted for the act of a mob at Paris, Texas."

Mr. Boutelle created much amusement by a sarcastic description of the President's wist of the British libra's tail in his Venezuedan measage. He painted Mr. Cleveland in battle array with plumes streaming and sword clanking, marching down to the sea shore and shaking his fist at John Bull, crying: "Fee, ii, fo, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman."

"Four days afterwards," continued Mr. Boutelle, "just as we were preparing to pack our gripe and go home for our Christmens turkey, this great warrior, with the broken plume and spurstangied the his trousers, dragged himself, up the steps of the capitol and made his Macedonian appeal: Don't go home the wild apparent of the bright of the principle of the bright of the house to he single people of the capitol in his

THE COLLEGE LEAGUE Of Republican Clubs in Session at Chi-

of the American Republican College League to-day there were 200 delegates

of the American Republican College
League to-day there were 200 delegates
present, representing 50 colleges. President Vaughan, from the University of
Chicago, called the league to order.
Alexander H. Rivel, of Chicago, made
the address of welcome and was responded to by J. H. Frye, of Princeton
college.

An address to the league in reneral
was then made by Senator Thurston,
of Nebraska. He said that he was a
delegate to the Republican national
convention and it would hardly be
proper for him to say who he thought
the presidential standard bearer for
the party would be. He was assured,
however, he said, that the standard
bearer, whoever he might be, would be
victorious.

Senator Thurston was loudly applauded by the college yells of the various institutions represented.

When the committees had all reported, the work of electing officers was
taken up. The candidates for president
of the league are James M. Perkins, of
Harvard, and E. J. Henning, of Columbian law school.

The question of the selection of the
place for holding the next convention
brought out the names of Minneapolis,
Indianapolis and Philadelphia. Before
the first ballot was finished Indianapoilis was withdrawn in favor of Philadelphia, after consultation, withdrew
its name and Minneapolis was unanimously chosen as the place for holding
the next convention.

SPANISH CRUELTIES

To Cuban Prisoners-Recent Reports ed by F. B. Taylor

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, April 3.-The stories have been told concerning the tortures inflicted by the Spaniards in Juba, and more than confirmed by Mr

Cuba, and more than confirmed by Mr. E. B. Taylor, who has just arrived from Havana after a residence of three years in that place. In answer to inquiries regarding the truth of the circulated reports, he said:

"The worst has not been told. I have known of prisoners being strung up by the thunbs at More Castle and let for days at a time to the mercy of the vicious files, which were attracted in swarms by molasses, smeared upon the victim's face and chest for their purpose. Many other forms of torture are practiced upon the unfortunate rebels when taken.

taken.
"These outrages against humanity do occur, as any clisen of Havana can testify. In fact, if they would allow some of the persecuted wretches in the Cuban dungeons to testify, stories of fiendish torture could be uncarthed which would shock the Christian world."

Langdon was Held.

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PHILADELPHIA. Pa., April 1.—

Upon the finding the coroner's jury in the case of Anna McGrath, Samuel P. Langdon was to-day held for the action of the srand jury. Langdon and Miss McGrath had been living as man and wife prior to the death of the latter, which was discovered on March 23, the young woman having apparently been dead for more than twenty-four hours. Langdon was present at the inquest to-day, occupying a front seat, but evincing little interest in the proceedings.

Prisoner Shot in Havane

Prisoner Shot in Havama.

TAMPA, Fia., April 3.—Letters received from Cuba to-day state that last
Tuesday seventeen political prisoners
were shot in the fortress Cabanas, in
Havana, and that twenty-five were to
be executed on Wedneslay. The plantation Esperanza, de Cespades in Santa
Clara, has been totally destroyed. It
was valued at half a million.

To Calm Apprehension

SIXTEEN PERISH.

Terrible Cloudburst in Two Counties in Kentucky.

THE REPORTS OF LOSS OF LIFE

Vary, but the Number Supposed to be Skricen, with Hany Injured-How the Waters Swelled Creeks Into Brood Rivers and the Victims Had No Chance for Their Lives-Partial List of the Dead-Buffalo and Sexton Creeks on High.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 8.-The cloudburst in Clay and Owsley counties was more disastrous than at first reported. Buffalo creek, which is across the South Fork of the Kentucky river, suffered more than Sexton creek by the unusual rainfall. Every house on the Kanko stream was washed away. Miss Mary Garrett was drowned while trying

Many Garrett was drowned while trying to escape the flood. George Capson's wife and thre children, two children of Will Burns and two others whose names are not given, were also drowned. Mr. John Crane, a logger, rescued his wife and small child when they were dritting down the rtream on some uproted trees.

Thousands of logs are going down the stream. The large booms at Booneville are choked with logs and it is feared the booms and all will be carried away by the water. Part of the town is inundated and a number of persons have had to move their household effects upon the side of the mountain. North Fork and Middle Creek are both overflowing their banks and at Jackson, military instructor Bull, of the Jackson Institute, has been drowned while riding on a drift.

A special from Booneville, Ky., says; The cloudburst on Little Bexton and Buffalo creeks did more damage than

A special from Booneville, Ky, says;
The cloudburst on Little Sexton and
Buffalo creeks did more damage than
at first reported. Instead of our, there
were probably sixteen drowned.
Sexton creek rises near Buraing
Springs, and is one of the feeders of
the South Fork of the Kentucky river.
It flows in some places through deep
gorges and surrounded by high rocks.
Through these gorges the stream
rushes, when in flood tide, with the
speed of a race horse, and striking
the bottom lands below spreads out
with wonderful rapidity.
People little thought that the little
brook would rise so rapidity, or was capable of gathering such a volume of
water. Theeloudburst occurred up in
the gorges, the water gathered in a
moment, and the wild flood poured
down in a solid wall, carrying death
and destruction in its path. Five people
were drowned by Little Sexton.
Buffalo creek is even more crooked
and torturous than Little Sexton.
Buffalo creek is even more crooked
and torturous than Little Sexton.
A great many logs were hursed down
with the tide and these speedily knocked the cabins, and outbuildings to
pieces.

The dead on Buffalo creek are:
Mrs. George Gepson and three chlidren.
Will Burns' two children

Mrs. George Gepson and three children.
Will Burns' two children
Miss Mary Garrett.
Two unknown. Total nine.
Fatally wounded by drift:
Mrs. John Crane.
John Crane.
John Crane, a rafter, managed to
ride the drift and rescue his family.
His house was lost.
George Gepson's house, below, was
carried away and his wife and two
children periahed.
Will Burns' house west out on the
waiters and two children were lost.
Lige Garrett's daughtar, Mary, was
drowned, and two unknown people lost
their lives.

their lives.

On Sexton creek and its tributaries five were drowned, visit Captain J. S. J. Ball.

Mrs. Wade Marders and child and two unknown people.

Jackson county suffered heavily, as did Clay and Owsley.

It was the most disastrous flood in years and came so quickly that it is a wonder any of the walley, people escaped.

False Reports Contradicted.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—Miss Clars Barton, president of the Ameri-can Red Cross Society, is much discan Red Cross Society, is much dis-turbed on account of the reports ofr-culated in the United States to the effect that the Red Cross relief is being controlled by the Turks. This, it ap-pears, is not the case. The Turkish government allows the agents of Miss Barton to distribute the relief funds, the only stipulation being that it must be done in the presence of the Turkish officials.

Incresse of Westinghouse PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 3.—A call was issued to-day for a special meeting of the stockholders of the Westingof the stockholders or the westing-house Electric Company on June 4 to take action upon a proposed increase of capital stock from 310,000,000 to 315,-000,000. The object of the increase is to wipe out the floating debt and provide wipe out the floating debt and provide pected under the recent arrangement made with the General Electric Com-

The Billiard Tournament. NEW YORK, April 2.-There was a very slim attendance at the Madison Square Garden Concert hall to-night to Square Garden Concert hall to-hight to witness the fifth game of the series of international eighteen-inch balk line billiards. Both men played pood bill-lards and "goose eggs" were frequently recorded. Summary: Schaefer-500; highest run 132; aver-age 25 2-22. Garnier-204; highest run 35; average 9 6-22.

Lynching Threatened. CLINTON, Ill., April 3.—Ed. Polen

shot his wife and mother-in-law in the head with a shot gun, killing them inneau with a snot gun, killing them in-stantly. Domestic trouble was the cause. Polen then attempted to com-mit suicide by throwing himself in front of a train, but was only slightly injured and is now in jail. Oreal ex-citement prevails and lynching is freely talked of.

Steamship Arrivals. BREMEN-Aachen, New York.
GENOA-Fulda, New York.
LIVERPOOL-Campania and Nenatic. New York.
GLASIQW-Scandinavian, Boston.
BALTIMORE-Munchen, Bremen.

Weather Porecast for To-day. For West Virginia, fair; warmer; westerly winds, shifting to easterly. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohlo, fair, except light flurries of snow on the lakes; not so cold; brisk westerly winds, decreasing in force.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Four-teenth and Market streets, was as fol-